Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the paragraph at page 63, lines 14-17 as follows:

M-C-X_n-(L-K-U-E-Y-P-U)$_n$-X_n-C-X (SEQ ID NO: 1) (SEQ ID NO: 1)

M-C-X_n-(L-E-U-K-Y-P-U)$_n$-X_n-C-X (SEQ ID NO: 2) (SEQ ID NO: 2)

M-C-X_n-(L-K-U-E-Y-U-P)$_n$-X_n-C-X (SEQ ID NO: 3) (SEQ IN NO: 3)

M-C-X_n-(L-E-U-K-Y-U-P)$_n$-X_n-C-X (SEQ ID NO: 4) (SEQ ID NO: 4)

Please amend the paragraph at page 68, lines 20-30 as follows:

A DNA template is provided encoding a T7-RNA promoter sequence, a translational initiation element comprising a Shine&Dalgarno and an ATG codon followed by a random sequence of 18 nucleotides and a fixed sequence of 16 nucleotides with the sequence; 5'-TAGTCCGAATCCCGGG-3'(SEQ ID NO:5). Said template is transcribed producing at least 10^{13} different RNA molecules according to a standard procedure with the following composition: 100 mM Tris-HCl, 22 mM $MgCl_2$, 4 mM each of UTP, CTP, ATP, GTP, 10 mM DTT, 10^{13} DNA different template molecules, 1u/µl RNasin, and 1u/µl T7 RNA polymerase and incubated at 37°C for 4h.

Following RNA synthesis the DNA template is removed by addition of 10 units of DNase I. The RNA template molecules

are recovered through gel-filtration or by preparative gel-electrophoresis according to standard procedures.

Please amend the paragraph at page 74, lines 8-22 as follows:

The precipitated templates are amplified by PCR to generate doublestranded DNA templates for transcription. The PCR reaction is conducted using the oligo deoxynucleotide (T7) 5'-CCGGGATCCTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCTGATCGATTTCAGTACGGAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6) and (PR) 5'-CCCGGGATTCGGACTA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7) in a reaction mixture of the following composition: 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.8), 50 mM KCl, 250 µM each of dGT, dATP, dCTP and dTTP, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, and isolated templates. Following PCR, buffers and unincorporated deoxynucleotides are removed by gelfiltration before synthesis of RNA templates as described above. The RNA templates are used for a second cycle of tagging and translation followed by cDNA synthesis, polymerisation of functional entities, activation of the encoded molecules, counterselection and selection of ligands and finally PCR amplification of templates encoding selected ligands. This scheme is iterated until a limited number of different template sequences are represented in the selected pool (usually less than 1000 different candidates). In most cases 8-12 cycles will suffice.

Please amend the paragraph at page 77, lines 12-13 as follows:

A: Example of a first building block comprising a complementing element, a functional entity, a cleavable linker and spacer reactive groups. The building block comprises a tRNA (SEQ ID NO: 8) which comprises the complementing element.

Please amend the paragraph at page 77, lines 14-19 as follows:

B: Example of a second building block comprising a complementing element and spacer-reactive groups. The shown ~~first~~ second building block comprises a tRNA charged with FE-AA unit capable of being incorporated into a spacer-backbone by ribosome mediated translation. Subsequent to the synthesis of the spacer-backbone the functional entity can participate in the formation of a templated molecule producing an α,β disubstituted β-peptide.

Please amend the paragraph at page 91, lines 12-18 as follows:

(A) An overall structure of a charged tRNA (SEQ ID NO: 10) composed of a RNA segment containing an unspecified anticodon sequence (NNN) charged with an unspecified functional entity

FE_x attached to the RNA segment via the amino acid (spacer) unit. Each specific anticodon sequence corresponds to a specific functional entity. The remaining part of a charged tRNA may be identical for all building blocks. Examples of specific anticodon sequences and their corresponding functional entities are shown in (B).